ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರು	ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು	ಉಪ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರು	ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು	ಕಾನೂನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವರು

ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆಯು ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯ ಸಭಾಂಗಣಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಮಿಸಿತು. ಸಭಾಂಗಣದ ದ್ವಾರದ ಬಳಿ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಘನತೆವೆತ್ತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳ ಆಗಮನವನ್ನು ದಂಡನಾಯಕರು ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಯವರು ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಆಸನವನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗೀತೆಯನ್ನು ನುಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಯವರು ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸೀನರಾಗುವವರೆಗೆ ಉಭಯ ಸದನಗಳ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಹ್ವಾನಿತರು ಎದ್ದು ನಿಂತುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಘನತೆವೆತ್ತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಯವರ ಎಡ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಯವರ ಬಲ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಘನತೆವೆತ್ತ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡರು. ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಮತ್ತು ಅಪರ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಠಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸೀನರಾದರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣ (ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು): ಸಹೋದರ, ಸಹೋದರಿಯರೆ, "ಜಯ ಭಾರತ ಜನನಿಯ ತನುಜಾತೆ, ಜಯ ಹೇ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮಾತೆ" ಎಂಬ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ ಕುವೆಂಪುರವರ ನಾಡಗೀತೆಯ ನುಡಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿಗೆ ಈಗ ಸುವರ್ಣ ವರ್ಷದ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ. 1956ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ನವೆಂಬರ್ 1ರಂದು ಹರಿದು ಹಂಚಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಕೊನೆಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ಸೂರಿನಡಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ನೆಲೆ, ನೆಲ ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡರು. ಆದರೆ 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ' ಎಂದೇ ಈ ನಾಡಿಗೆ ನಾಮಕರಣವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಬಹುದಿನಗಳ ಕನಸಾಗಿತ್ತು. 1973ರಲ್ಲಿ ದಿವಂಗತ ಶ್ರೀ ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್ ಅವರು ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ವಿಶಾಲ ಮೈಸೂರು 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ'ವೆಂದು ಸಂವಿಧಾನಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ನಾಮಾಂಕಿತಗೊಂಡು ಈ ಕನಸು ನನಸಾಯಿತು. ಸಮಸ್ತ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ತನು, ಮನ ಪುಳಕಗೊಂಡಿತು. ಕನ್ನಡ ತಾಯಿ ಭುವನೇಶ್ವರಿಯ ಕೃಪಾಕಟಾಕ್ಷದಿಂದ 50ನೇ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲಿಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಸುಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷವನ್ನು 'ಸುವರ್ಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ' ಎಂದು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗದ ಉಭಯ ಸದನಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಈ ಸಂಭ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಭಾಗಿಯಾಗಿವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಸರ್ವರ ಪ್ರೀತ್ಯಾದರಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರರಾದ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಯವರು ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಭಯ ಸದನಗಳ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೇ ಗಣ್ಯರುಗಳನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಒಂದು ಯೋಗಾನುಯೋಗ. ಇದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಸೌಭಾಗ್ಯವೂ ಹೌದು.

ಸರ್ವಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳಾದ ಡಾ: ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜೆ. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕಲಾಂ ಅವರು ದಿನಾಂಕ 25.7.2002ರಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳಾಗಿ ದೇಶದ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿದರು. 1931ರ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 15ರಂದು ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನ ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರಂನ ಬಡ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರೂ ಛಲದ ಬೆನ್ನುಹತ್ತಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ನಡೆಸಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಯಾದದ್ದು ನಿಸ್ಸಂದೇಹವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಅತ್ಯದ್ಭುತ ಸಾಧನೆ. ದೋಣಿ ನಾವಿಕನ ಪುತ್ರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುವ ನಾವಿಕನಾಗಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿದ್ದು ಒಂದು ಮಹತ್ವದ ಘಟನೆ. ಕ್ಷಿಪಣಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣ್ವಸ್ತ್ರ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಮಹತ್ವದ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಿರಿಮೆ ಇವರದ್ದು. ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಇವರ ಅಭೂತಪೂರ್ವ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ದೇಶದ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ನಾಗರೀಕ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯಾದ 'ಭಾರತರತ್ನ' ಇವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇವರೊಂದು ಭಾರತದ ಅನರ್ಘ್ಯರತ್ನವೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಕಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಲವಾರು ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ದೂರದರ್ಶಿತ್ವ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಈ ಸಂಕ್ರಮಣ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಸರ್ವತ್ರ ಪ್ರಶಂಸೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರೆಯನ್ನು ಮನ್ನಿಸಿ 'ಸುವರ್ಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ' ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಮಿಸಿರುವುದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುವರ್ಣಾಕ್ಷರಗಳಿಂದ ದಾಖಲಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಘಟನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. I, on behalf of Karnataka Legislature, on behalf of the Government of Karnataka and on behalf of six crore Kannadigas, extend hearty welcome to His Excellency, The President of India to this auspicious and historic occasion.

ಈ ಸುಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಘನತೆವೆತ್ತ ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ನಮ್ಮ ವಿನಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಮನ್ನಿಸಿ ಇಂದಿಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. I also take this opportunity to welcome Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, His Excellency, the Governor of Karnataka, on this occasion.

ಇಂತಹ ಅಭೂತಪೂರ್ವ ಸ್ಮರಣೀಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿರುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗದ ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಸಹಕಾರ, ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಧರ್ಮಸಿಂಗ್‌ರವರಿಗೆ, ಉಪ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ.ಪಿ. ಪ್ರಕಾಶ್‌ರವರಿಗೆ, ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸಭಾ ನಾಯಕರೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಲಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಚಿವರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ಖರ್ಗೆಯವರಿಗೆ, ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ.ಜಿ.ಆರ್. ಸಿಂಧ್ಯಾರವರಿಗೆ, ಕಾನೂನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್.ಕೆ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್‌ರವರಿಗೆ, ಇತರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ.ಆರ್. ಸುದರ್ಶನ್ ರವರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಗತವನ್ನು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಸಭೆಯ ಉಪ ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ರೆಹಮಾನ್ ಖಾನ್‌ರವರಿಗೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರಿಗೆ, ಉಭಯ ಸದನಗಳ ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಉಭಯ ಸದನಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿವಿಧ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ನಾಯಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಭಾರತದ ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಚಿವರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಉಪ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯ ಉಪ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಚೇತಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಾಸಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಸಂಸತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಭಯ ಸದನಗಳ ಮಾಜಿ ಶಾಸಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಹಾರ್ದಿಕ ಸ್ವಾಗತವನ್ನು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿರುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಲೋಕಾಯುಕ್ತರಾದ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಎನ್. ವೆಂಕಟಾಚಲರವರಿಗೆ, ಉಪ ಲೋಕಾಯುಕ್ತರಾದ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿ ಬಸವನಗೌಡರವರಿಗೆ, ಮಾಜಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರಾದ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಮಜೋಯಿಸ್‌ರವರಿಗೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಲೋಕಸೇವಾ ಆಯೋಗದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹೆಚ್.ಎನ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣರವರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಕರೆಗೆ ಓಗೊಟ್ಟು ಆಗಮಿಸಿರುವ ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪದ್ಮಶ್ರೇಣಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತರಿಗೆ, ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಖ್ಯಾತಿವೆತ್ತ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ತಂದಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತರಿಗೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಉಪ ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ವಿವಿಧ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕಲಾವಿದರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾದ ಸ್ವಾಗತವನ್ನು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರಿಗೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಹಾಲೇಖಪಾಲರಿಗೆ, ವಿವಿಧ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ವಿವಿಧ ನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆಗಳ ಮಹಾಪೌರರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿರುವ, ಆದರೆ ಸಮಯಾಭಾವದಿಂದ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದ ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಹಾರ್ದಿಕ ಸ್ವಾಗತವನ್ನು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ಆಕಾಶವಾಣಿ, ದೂರದರ್ಶನ ಇತರೆ ವಿದ್ಯುನ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಸಂಪಾದಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಈ ಸುಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೃದಯಪೂರ್ವಕ ಸ್ವಾಗತವನ್ನು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ, ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ತರಿಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ ಪರವಾಗಿ 'ಸುವರ್ಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ'ದ ಸುವರ್ಣ ಸಂಭ್ರಮದ ಸ್ವಾಗತವನ್ನು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಜೈ ಹಿಂದ್, ಜೈ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ.

Sri V.R. Sudarshan, Hon'ble Chairman, Karnataka Legislative Council: Your Excellency, the President of India, I seek your kind permission to present my speech in our Official State Language Kannada. I have placed a copy of English version before you for your kind attention.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಾಟಾಳ್ ನಾಗರಾಜ್ (ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ): ನಾನು ತಮಗೆ ನಮಸ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಸಭಾತ್ಯಾಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ಏನೇನೂ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹರಿದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣ ಬರೀ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ಏನೂ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. 50 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ (ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು) ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಈಡೇರಿಲ್ಲ.

(ಈ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ವಾಟಾಳ್ ನಾಗರಾಜ್‌ರವರು ಸಭಾಂಗಣದಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಗಮಿಸಿದರು)

Sri V.R. Sudarshan, Hon'ble Chairman, Karnataka Legislative Council: Sir, you have really honoured the people of the Karnataka by your presence. It is the proud privilege of Karnataka Legislature to have you with us today on the "Suvarna Karnataka" occasion. Your scientific approach to solving the problems of our country is well known. Your vision of development of caring democracy of India is inspiring. Your called to the children of the country to ignite their minds is truely path breaking. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಾದ ನಂತರ ಮೊದಲನೇ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ 18ನೇ ಜೂನ್ 1952ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ, ನಮ್ಮ ಕೆಂಗಲ್ ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಈ ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧದಲ್ಲಿ 19ನೇ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 1956ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಸಭೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. 1967ರ ಮೊದಲು 208 ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಜನಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು. 1967ರ ನಂತರ 224 ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಒಬ್ಬರು ನಾಮನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1963ನೇ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 10ರಂದು, ಅಂದಿನ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಧಾಕೃಷ್ಣನ್‌ರವರು ಈ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜಯಚಾಮರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಒಡೆಯರ್‌ರವರು ಅಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನವರು ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಳ್ಳಿಕೇರಿಯವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನ್ಯ ವೈಕುಂಠ ಬಾಳಿಗಾರವರು ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಂಥ ಒಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭವದು. 1973ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ದಿವಂಗತ ಶ್ರೀ ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸುರವರು ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಎನ್ನುವ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇಡೀ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಅಬಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ ಆಶಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಡಾ: ನಂಜುಂಡಪ್ಪನವರ ವರದಿಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಂದೆ, ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ 371ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದಂಥ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಸಮಾನವಾದಂಥ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಒಂದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ್ದೂ ಸಹಾ ಆಗಿದೆ. 1956ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ನಂತರ ಮಹಾಜನ್ ವರದಿಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲ ಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಹಾಜನ್ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಕೂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜನರ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ ಕುವೆಂಪುರವರು ಮೊದಲು ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡ ನಂತರ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಆರು ಜನ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಗೌರವ ಸಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಯು.ಆರ್. ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇವತ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ, ಭಾರತ ರತ್ನ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಂಥ ಸರ್ ಎಂ. ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯನವರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ ಸಿ.ವಿ. ರಾಮನ್‌ರವರನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ನಾವು ನೆನಪು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ, ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದಂಥ ಟಿಪ್ಪು ಸುಲ್ತಾನ್‌ರವರು ಮತ್ತು ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮನವರನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ನಾವು ಸ್ಮರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥವರು ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರು. ಅವರು 12ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಮಗೆ ಸಮಾಜವಾದದ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ, ಕನಕದಾಸರೂ ಕೂಡ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಾಜವಾದದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ನಮಗೆ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ, ಕರಾವಳಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ, ಬರೀ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ಇಡೀ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಗೆ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್‌ರವರ ಆಶಯಗಳು, ಜವಹರಲಾಲ್ ನೆಹರೂರವರ ನವಭಾರತ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಕನಸುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರ ತ್ಯಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಹೋರಾಟಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಅವುಗಳ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಆಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಈಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ನಡೆಯಬಹುದಾದ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆಯೂ ಕೂಡ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತುಗಳು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿವೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೂಡ ನಾವು ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಹರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಇದೆ, ಅದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಂದೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರಾದಂಥ ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಧರ್ಮಸಿಂಗ್‌ರವರು ಒಂದು ನಿಯೋಗವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಒತ್ತಾಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ

ಮಂಡಲದ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಕೂಡ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ, ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವಂಥ ರಿವರ್ ಡಿಸ್ಪ್ಯೂಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಇಚ್ಛಾಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲ ಪುನಃ ಪುನಃ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ 50 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜ್ಯುಡಿಷಿಯರಿ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಬಾಂಧವ್ಯದ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಂವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಮೀರದೇ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತಾ, ತಾವು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂದಂಥ ಗೌರವ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಮಗೆ ವಿನಮ್ರವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತಾ, ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಗೀತೆಯಾದಂಥ 'ಜಯಭಾರತ ಜನನಿಯ ತನುಜಾತೇ, ಜಯಹೇ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮಾತೇ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಮಸ್ಕಾರ.

Sri Vaijanath Patil (Chincholi): Sir, the Hyderabad-Karnataka region has not been given the status under Article 371 of the Constitution eventhough a Resolution was passed in the Assembly.

(At this stage Hon. Member Sri Vaijanath Patil staged a Wajk-out).

ಈ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಧರಂಸಿಂಗ್‌ರವರು, ಘನತೆವೆತ್ತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳಾದ ಡಾ: ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜೆ. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕಲಾಂರವರಿಗೆ ನೆನಪಿನ ಕಾಣಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು.

ನಂತರ, ಕಾನೂನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್.ಕೆ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್‌ರವರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಸಂಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ಘನತೆವೆತ್ತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಡುಗೋರೆಯಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಧರಂಸಿಂಗ್ (ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು): ಘನತೆವೆತ್ತ ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಯವರಾದಂಥ ಡಾ: ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜೆ. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕಲಾಂಜಿಯವರೇ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಗೌರವಾನ್ವಿತ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರಾದಂಥ ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ.ಎನ್. ಚತುರ್ವೇದಿಯವರೇ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಉಭಯ ಸದನಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರೇ, ಗಣ್ಯರೇ, ಆಹ್ವಾನಿತರೇ, ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರೇ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳಾದಂಥ ಸೋಧಿಯವರೇ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದಂಥ ರಹಮಾನ್ ಖಾನ್‌ಜಿಯವರೇ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಜಿ ಶಾಸಕ ಮಿತ್ರರೇ, ಮಾಜಿ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರುಗಳೇ, ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳೇ, ಮಾಜಿ ಲೋಕಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳೇ, ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳೇ, ಇತರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸನ್ಮಾನಿತ ಆಹ್ವಾನಿತರೇ, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಮಿತ್ರರೇ, Your Excellency the President of India

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalamji, Your Excellency the Hon'ble Governor of Karnataka Sri T.N. Chaturvediji, Hon'ble Chairman of Legislative Council and Hon'ble Speaker of Legisltive Assembly, Esteemed Chief Justice of our State, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha. On behalf of the people of the State of Karnataka and the Government of Karnataka, I extend a very warm welcome to Your Excellency Rashtrapathiji. I am grateful to you for accepting our invitation to address the members of the Karnataka Legislature on the occasion of "Suvarna Karnataka" the celebration of glorious 50 years of formation of the State of Karnataka.

Indeed we are honored with the August presence of the President of India. This is the second time that the Karnataka Legislature is privileged to have the President of India address the members of Karnataka Legislature.

The then President of India Dr. Savepalli Radhakrishnan had addressed this House when Sri S. Nijalingappaji was the Chief Minister of the State i.e., four decades ago-way back in 1963. Karnataka has always been a progressive State and has been a forerunner for several innovative reforms of democratic governance in our country. The association of people with the administration of the State in an elementary form was started towards the end of the 19^{th} century.

The benevolent Maharaja of Mysore Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar started this tradition in March 1881, in a small way, with the establishment of the Representative Assembly. From then on, the tradition of democratic governance has taken deep roots in our State and has been strengthened further after 1947. The representatives of the people took active part in the deliberation of the Government in the Representative Assembly which met for the first time on the 7^{th} October 1981. Though the representation of the people was restricted to a few in the beginning, wider representation was provided in the later stages. The Representative Assembly was given statutory status in 1923.

The Legislative Council was established in 1907 with a view to associate with the Government, non-officials with practical experience and intimate knowledge of local conditions and requirements to assist Government in making Laws and Regulations.

The 1940 Government of Mysore Act conferred certain privileges to the members of Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council like freedom of speech. The inauguration of the Assembly and Council was hailed throughout India as a very progressive and beneficial measure. In fact, a prominent weekly "the Mahratta" opined that" The British Government might do well to take a lesson from the enlightened Maharaja of Mysore."

Mahatma Gandhiji described the erstwhile princely State of Mysore as "Model Mysore", we are indeed blessed by the benevolent Maharajas like Chamaraja Wodeyar, Krishnaraja Wodeyar, Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar etc., who were progressive in thinking and dynamic in action. They dreamt of establishing a welfare state even before Independence. After independence, the first Assembly under the Indian Constitution was constituted in 1952 and composed of 99 elected members and one nominated member. The State was reorganized in 1956 and the State was renamed as Karnataka in 1975. Karnataka Legislature has achieved many milestones and produced eminent legislators. The level of debates in both Houses of Legislature has been of a very high standard and this has greatly contributed to the all round development of Karnataka. All successive Governments in post Independence era have done their best to continue the legacy of providing good governance and achieving all round development of the State.

We are indeed honoured to listen to the learned address by your Excellency. I once again thank you for accepting our invitation and doing the honors. Thank You.

Sri T.N. Chaturvedi: His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka:

Respected Rashtrapathiji, Hon'ble Chairman of the Legislative Council, Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon'ble Chief Minister. Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Hon'ble Other Members of the Council of Ministers, Hon'ble Chief Justice of the Karnataka High Court, Hon'ble Deputy Speaker of Rajya Sabha, Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council and other very very distinguished and esteemed guests and invitees.

As we celebrate Suvarna Karnataka, it is a matter of great pleasure and pride for us that the Joint Session of the Karnataka Legislature meets this evening and His Excellency the President of India has so graciously agreed to address us. He will provide us a vision outlined for our goal and the way to achieve it. I congratulate the Hon'ble Chairman of the Legislative Council and the Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly for this laudable and imaginative effort towards the legislative excellence and service to the people. I feliciatate the Hon'ble Members of the two Houses on this memorable occasion.

Today's eventful function will mark a new and glorious chapter in the history of Karnataka. It is a solemn occasion for us to recall to our mind and remind our sense the sacrifices of those who worked for the freedom of the country and for the progress and development of our state. We have to remind ourselves of our sacred duties and responsibilities as has enshrined in our Constitution, the traditions and aspirations of our democracy, the confidence that the people have reposed in us and their expectations, the proprieties and ethics of public life, the significance of the oath that is given to each and every one of us as legislators and what we owe to the future generations of Karnataka and of our country. I wish our legislators Godspeed in their dedicated work in the service of the people and for their betterment.

I take this opportunity to send my greetings and good wishes to the progressive, forward-looking and peaceful people of Karnataka and the sound Karnataka will further usher in the new era of greater development. Karnataka has been the forefront in many areas in the country and I have, no doubt, that on this day we pray Karnataka will not only keep that momentum but will make many more glorious strides.

Namaskar,

Jai Bharath Jai Karnataka

ಡಾ: ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜೆ. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕಲಾಂ (ಘನತೆವೆತ್ತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳು): ನಿಮಗೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ನಮಸ್ಕಾರ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಶಾಸಕರೇ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲಕ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಜನತೆಗೆ 'ಸುವರ್ಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ' ಈ ದಿನದ ಶುಭಾಶಯಗಳು.

Friends, I am very happy to be with you on this great day and first on all, I greet Hon'ble Governor of Karnataka, Chaturvediji, and then Hon'ble Chairman, Karnataka Legislative Council, Sudarshan, Hon'ble Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly, Krishna and the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka, Sri Dharm Singhji and Shankara Murthy, Leader of the Opposition, Yediyurappa, Leader of the Opposition and also all the Hon'ble Members of both the Legislatures my greetings to all of you.

I am delighted to be in Bangalore and to have the opportunity to address the Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of Karnataka. You are all members of a great institution that gives vision to the state and evolves the legal framework, just now I saw some of books, your output of work the policies and programmes of the State. Your mission i.e., the mission of Hon is to make the aspirations and dreams of people of this state become a reality.

I am very happy to be with you in your celebrations of Suvarna Karnataka and my greetings to the people of Karnataka on behalf of the nation and my own personal behalf.

Karnataka and me

Friends, I would like to share with you how Karnataka is close to me.

Whenever I visit Karnataka, I always recall the contributions of Karnataka in shaping my career. On the soils of Karnataka, more so at Bangalore, I started my journey into the world of Science and Technology. In 1958, I joined the Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE) as a Senior Scientific Assistant. ADE was located in High Grounds in those days, where the planetarium is presently located. This is the city, which fostered my scientific career and empowered me without bothering about my age. This gave me a lesson in my life that I must respect what is said rather than who said it. The

Hovercraft, that was the first exhibition of what could be done in India in the world of flying machines, gave me a chance to pilot Hon'ble Sri S. Nijalingappa, the then Chief Minister of Karnataka from High Grounds to Cubbon Park, barely few inches above the ground. This is my first theatre of action, which gave me the confidence that "It can be done" in India by Indians.

Bangalore is also the place where I met my teacher Prof. Satish Dhawan. He not only taught me the nuances of aerodynamics which I effectively used in the design of contra rotating propeller in the hovercraft, exposed me to the art of design, development and project management. He was a doyen of Indian aerospace, became the Director of Indian Institute of Science and subsequently the Chairman of ISRO. My teacher made Bangalore his home and spent all his life in Bangalore. Under his guidance, I was appointed as the Project Director of the first indigenous Satellite Launch Vehicle. This started the saga of putting Indian satellites in orbits using our own rocket systems.

For any rocket engineer in India, Karnataka had always been a source of inspiration. The heritage and past glory that can be sung in Karnataka would make any nation proud. In the history of rocketry, the first war rocket was designed, developed and operationalised in a war in Sri Rangapatna. It was a thrilling experience for me to have seen the class of rockets that Tippu deployed against the British in the first Srirangapatna war in 1794. This, I saw at the Wooldridge Artillery museum near London.

With this past, Karnataka would always stand as a symbol in the hearts of people as a state, which can create great visions and realize them overcoming any hurdles that may come in their way. Karnataka will always be a role model and would come out always with flying colors.

Revolutions are not new to Karnataka. Nearly 100 years back Karnataka started the revolution in Higher Education and Research in

the India ruled by the British, by giving home to the Indian Institute of Science. In the early fifties, Bangalore started the Aeronautics revolution from its HAL. In the sixties, DRDO created centres that later became generators of technologies, Bangalore was the leader. From the headquarters of ISRO and its Satellite Center, Bangalore was the hub of space research in India. The electronics revolution started with the Bharat Electronics and ITI located in Bangalore. The role of Karnataka in general and Bangalore in particular in more recent revolutions of IT, BT and Pharma is legendary. In a world where technological revolutions take place at a rapid pace, states like Karnataka will continue to play a leading role and retain its status as the science capital of the country. Of course it is a tremendous responsibility that solely rests on the shoulders of this august body of legislators.

Cultural Heritage

Friends, Karnataka is a state where intellectual alertness coexists with a very rich cultural heritage. Let me recall with great happiness and joy that Karnataka's rich and vibrant culture, reflected in its varied art forms. Elaborate dance-drama performance is unique to Karnataka. It is a rare combination of dance, music, songs, scholarly dialogues and colourful costumes. Your ancient art of leather puppetry draws heavily on mythology, especially stories from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. The Mysore style of Bharatanatyam and Yakshaganam - the oldest and the most popular form of classical dance in India is widely performed with other mainstream classical dances that include Kuchipudi and Kathak. Every time I think of Carnatic music, Purandara Dasa's composition 'Bhagyada Lakshmi baramma......"in Madhyamavati raga rings in my ears; It is indeed heavenly.

Karnataka is famous for its aesthetic craftsmanship in sandalwood and rosewood. Karnataka's contribution go beyond satisfying the mind and the ears. It also extends to culinary delights such as Mysore Rasam and Mysore Pahu, Bisi Bela Baath, obbiddu, Mysore bonda and Muddur Vada. I am sure tonight dinner we will have many of them. God bless you.

On November 1, 1956 the state of Karnataka was born as you all know. Today when we celebrate the Suvarna Karnataka, it is to pay our tribute to the Legislative Assembly and the Council of Karnataka and as well as the people of Karnataka. The legislators have wisely

guided the State's growth since its formation in the year 1956. In the face of many challenges, various governments have placed Karnataka on a positive-growth track. I would like to share a few thoughts with the Hon'ble Members of Karnataka Legislative Assembly and Council on: "Missions for Karnataka's prosperity".

Our National Mission – Challenges

Our nation is going through a major challenge of uplifting of 260 million people who are below the poverty line. They need habitat, they need food, they need health care, and they need education and employment finally resulting in a good life. Our GDP is growing at more than 7% per annum. Whereas, the economists suggest that to uplift the people from below poverty line, our economy has to grow at the rate of an additional 3% per annum consistently, for over a decade.

Integrated Action for Development

Our mission of transforming India into a Developed Nation, is to meet the needs of one billion people. We have identified five areas where India has core competencies for integrated action: (1) Agriculture and food processing (2) Reliable and Quality Electric power, Surface transport and Infrastructure for all parts of the country. (3) Education and Healthcare (4) Information and Communication Technology (5) Self-reliance in Strategic sectors. These five areas are closely inter-related and when effectively addressed, would lead to food, economic, energy and national security and lead to sustainable prosperity.

Engines for Growth

Emphasis should be on full utilization of natural and human resources of the region to meet the demands of the modern society. We should also remember that about 50% of our population is young people, with aspirations for a better life. Value addition to Agriculture, Manufacturing and Service sectors of the economy, building on the regions' core competencies and technologies, will lead to high incomes, employment potential and growth rate. The engines for growth will be launching of the five national missions viz. water, energy, education and skills, infrastructure and employment generation. Developed states result in developed India.

Now, I would like to discuss about the core competence of Karnataka.

Core competence of Karnataka

Karnataka is bordered by the Arabian Sea to the west, Goa to the northwest, Maharashtra to the north, Andhra Pradesh to the east, Tamil Nadu to the east and southeast, and Kerala to the southwest. The western and eastern mountain ranges of South India converge.

The state has a total area of 1,92,000 square kilometers. Topographically, Karnataka can be divided into three physical zones namely the coastal zone between Western Ghats and the Arabian sea, Mountain Range and the Deccan Plateau. There are seven river systems in Karnataka. Of the seven rivers, the Krishna and the Cauvery provide the maximum drainage area.

Karnataka is rich in forest, agricultural produce, tobacco, cashew, vegetables, coconut, chilly, cardamom, sunflower and sugarcane. The Brindavan gardens, Shravanabelagola the famous pilgrimage center of Jainism, Gokarna, Udipi, Dharmasthala pilgrimage centers, Belur and Halebid, Somnathpura with famous Hoysala monuments, Hampi, the famous open air museum, Mangalore and Karwar for ports and beaches, make Karnataka, a very attractive tourist destination.

The literacy in Karnataka is over 67%. Karnataka is also one of the early states to have successfully privatized engineering, medical and management education and today boasts of one of the largest producers of professional graduates. Capacity building and providing manpower that is, highly skilled, technologically trained and cosmopolitan in upbringing have become hallmarks of Karnataka.

Developed States means Developed India

With all these favourable factors, what can be the missions for Karnataka? Since the number of people living below poverty line in Karnataka is about 19%, the first mission is to elevate all of them and bring smiles in their faces. This can be done by having a focused development leading to higher per capita income and better quality of life. Your state can definitely transform into an economically developed model state. At this stage, let me share with you the Development Radar brought out by the Planning Commission.

The boundary of octagon projected in the development radar indicates the maximum achievements of various indicators of development. The smaller octagon represents the national average. While we appreciate you for your achievements in safe water for example you have achieved the goal status in safe inter-provisioning, provisioning, you can achieve better results in the area of literacy, formal education and life expectancy. I understand that the Mahithi Sindhu Programme is being conducted by Karnataka Government for promoting rural computer literacy for students and teachers and I hope this will continue and create many more computer literacy in our rural areas. Accelerated learning programme run by the Karnataka Government and Azeem Premji Foundation is also a good education Model. In Health Care Centre, Karnataka Government's Yeshaswini for Medical insurance on quality health care is a role model for the scheme states to follow. The Hon'ble Members need to realize that Karnataka has got the potential to reduce infant mortality rates substantially, increase the net per-capita expenditure in addition to reducing the poverty level and provision of pucca houses to all the members of the State. In essence Karnataka should aim at improving the living standards and quality of life for all people in the State particularly the people living in the rural areas as in the developed world.

Focus Karnataka

I am happy to learn that the Government of Karnataka has already chalked out a road map for its full fledged development. My presentation to this Legislative Assembly will focus on how the percapita income of Karnataka can be increased from the existing Rs. 26,000 (at 2004-2005) to Rs. 75,000 by 2009 and also to create investment friendly climate leading to employment avenues for the two million unemployed or underemployed persons of the State. Karnataka should aim at realizing the goal of 100% literacy by the year 2010.

In Karnataka, with its Human Development Index ranking being seven, it is possible to increase the revenue generation of the state and earning capacity of the citizens through certain development missions, which I will be discussing. We need to go for intensive agro food

processing, enhancing the horticultural produce, jatropha cultivation and its conversion into bio-fuel, enhancing the tourism potential of the state in addition to maintaining and improving the success achieved in information and communication technology and aeronautic sector.

Missions for Karnataka

Now, friends. I have put certain missions for Karnataka.

Let us study what are the missions which Karnataka can undertake based on the core competence of the state. The following are some of the important missions for Karnataka's prosperity:-

1. Textiles
2. Energy
   a. Bio-fuel mission
   b. Power through Municipal Waste
3. Horticulture
4. Agro-processing
5. Water Management
6. Tourism
7. Preparing Paramedics and technicians with Quality training
8. Creation of industries for Knowledge products
9. GRID Connectivities for sustainable growth
10. Establishment of PURA for Rural prosperity
11. Development facilitators

Let me now discuss each of the missions:

Mission # 1: Textiles

Karnataka is famous for silk. The climate of Karnataka is also suitable for growing cotton. Some of the areas of Karnataka can diversify into production of cotton based on newer experiences which are available from Punjab where the average production of cotton has gone upto from 450 kg per acre to nearly 900 kg per acre. I would like to link cotton production to garment and apparel export business, which is a low investment and large volume employment generator using the innovative ideas of fashion technology. Two centers are well known Tirupur in Tamilnadu and Ludhiana in Punjab for Government. India is presently, exporting six billion dollars worth of garments, whereas with

the WTO regime in place, we should aim to enhance the production and export of apparel and garments to over 18 to 20 billion dollars within the next three years. This will need establishment of garment and apparel industries in different parts of the country. Karnataka Government with intense collaboration between NIFT, Textile Research Associations, textile industrialists can work out a mission mode programme for exporting **One billion dollars** of garment within the next three years. This will be a large-scale generator of employment for the Karnataka youth particularly in the rural areas. The number of direct jobs which can be generated through this mission will be four lakhs and another four lakh indirect jobs in allied sector primarily in the cultivation of cotton. Concerted effort is needed in application of new fibres including varieties of cotton, newer fashions, technology generation, transfer of technology, production and aggressive marketing strategy.

The next mission I am going to talk to you is:

Mission #2: Energy

Energy is very Energy.

You can see Biofuel Mission in my Power Point.

Bio-fuel mission: Karnataka has 71 lakh hectares of waste land. Certain multi-purpose bio-fuel plants can grow well in this land with very minimum input. Once cultivated, the crop has fifty years of life. Fruiting can take place in these plants in two years time.

Bio-fuel plants can be grown in at least 50% of the waste land namely 35 lakh hectares. This plantation can result in producing 35 lakh tons of bio-fuel in a year. The Central Government has approved mixing of 10% bio-fuel with diesel for cars, whereas there are experiences in case of trucks and tractors, mini vans with higher percentages of bio-fuel in India. This is one of the economic propositions and farmers will be happy if you introduce this.

The approximate revenue will be Rs.875 Crores a year and will provide employment for 14 lakh people. In addition it will provide seasonal employment of 300 man days in a year per hectare to cover the plantation to bio-fuel production. It will reduce the foreign exchange outflow paid for importing crude oil, the cost of which is continuously

rising in the international market as you all know. This Bio-fuel is carbon neutral. The oil can also be used for soap and in candle industries. De-oiled cake is a raw material for composting and the plantation is also good for honey production. This will be the additional benefit from the plantation of Jatropha, a popular bio-fuel plant being planted in states like Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Uttaranchal besides Ministry of Railways. Karnataka should mount a mission mode programme, absorb the best of the technologies available in the country and start commercial production immediately.

Converting waste into Energy: Power generation Sector of the energy economy, need to fully use the technologies now available for generating power from municipal waste. Today, two plants are operational in India, each plant generating 6.5 MW of electric power in Andhra Pradesh. Bangalore and all the tier-2 cities in Karnataka can emulate this model and create plants which are run on municipal waste. Bangalore city produces over 2500 tons of waste per day. Using this waste Bangalore city can have seven power plants with a generating capacity of 6.5 MW each. Alternately, Bangalore can also think in terms of having two 20 MW plants. This will not only ease the power situation in Bangalore to a certain extent, but also assist in the management of waste without being a load on the urban land. Similar plants can also be erected in all the tier-2 cities of the state.

The Government of Karnataka can tie-up with CII, TIFAC and private industries who have successfully established the power plants and which are in operation.

Mission #3: Horticulture

Karnataka is a state with potential for cultivation of Cash crops like grapes, coconut, tomato, mango, banana, spices, floriculture and medicinal plants. Emphasis is needed in the development of irrigation infrastructure and distribution network. Also, there is a need for increasing the level of mechanization to reduce the cost of cultivation in horticultural estates. The displaced labour should be moved to agro processing and other services sectors. Focus should be on watershed development approach. Research is required for developing high-yield low gestation period crops which will be suitable for use by the

food processing industry. For example, tomato grown in Karnataka has a large amount of water content with low pulp content. There is a need to work on tomato variety which will be more pulp and be useful for conversion into ketchup and other processable tomato products. These activities have to be taken up in a mission mode leading to setting up of fruit and vegetable processing plants and packaging system for floriculture aiming the export market. This will facilitate distant marketing of horticulture produce of Karnataka and provide lucrative revenue for the Karnataka farmers. The target for horticultural products should be set at around Rs.10,000 Crores from its present level of Rs.6,000 Crores. A very good infusion of advanced agricultural research, good water management and bio-technology are important ingredients for achieving this target. Karnataka with its leadership position in all of these areas should be able achieve this target by the year 2009 if it commits itself to a mission mode approach with total cooperation from the farmers, the R&D community and the government. This will be a wealth generator-cum-employment provider mission for the farmers of the state. The Karnataka Government can take the assistance of the National Horticultural Mission for technical, managerial and financial support.

Friends, the next area I am going to talk to you is very important.

Mission #4: Agro-processing

Karnataka is rich in agricultural produce and horticulture produce. This produce is being directly marketed as raw material. There is a scope for converting this into food products and marketed as ready to eat food in the national and international market where there is a great demand. Also, Udupi and MTR have the necessary skill and competence in making ready to eat food in the state. The Central Food Technology Research Institute (CFTRI), Defence Food Research Lab (DFRL) and the private sector industries can provide the latest technology input for converting the agro and horticulture products into ready to eat food. With this strength Karnataka should become food processing outsourcing destination as in the case of IT. Recently, it has been reported that Indian Currypacks in 10 ltr drums are in great demand

in both US and UK. This will give an opportunity for the farmers in the unorganized sector to supply cut vegetables to the food service centers. They also can supply processed meat, sea food, ready to use perishables, processed and semi-processed bakery products. What is needed is facilities for hygienic processing, rugged packaging and guaranteed quality including standardization of the product. If all these factors are fulfilled Karnataka can aspire to export over Rs.50,000 Crores of value added agro-food products in the national and international market. What we need is a mission mode operation for such a venture. The Karnataka and the Indian food are very safe from vast spreading diseases like Avian bird flu and the western world has been looking forward to the import of the Indian delights.

Friends, now I am going to take up the next area:

Mission # 5 Water Management:

You have lot of Water, but still some management is essential.

Mission # 5: Water management: Bangalore gets adequate rainfall and there is a need to create water harvesting and waste water recycling facilities in each of the households and, apartments, complexes, government buildings, hotels, hospitals, industrial establishments and institutions, and for re-processing you have to put one of the conditions through a comprehensive water harvesting policy for the state.

I was in Mizoram a few weeks back. As you know it is a beautiful hill state with forests all around, rivers flowing in the valley and people living in the hill tops. I saw a unique water harvesting technique in every Mizo house. A beautiful large diameter galvanized drum with connectivity and filter for collecting rain water is placed in front of each house. Karnataka has abundance of rain for many months. The state needs a water harvesting policy for storing and meeting the water demands during the lean months, especially in certain low rainfall

areas. The State also should pioneer in waste water recycling and reuse.

The next area is Tourism, which is very close to your heart.

Mission # 6: Tourism

There are a number of places of interest in Karnataka which will be an attraction for the tourists. The visitor is attracted to Vithala temple in Hampi with the stone chariot and the fifty six musical pillar, Chennakesava temple on the banks of the river Yagachi in Belur, Mysore Palace, Bidar Fort, Sriranga Pattinam, Bandipur wildlife sanctuary, white water rafting, Kudremukh, Nadhi hills, Hebbe and Jog falls, folk theatre art of Uttara Karnataka, Sri Mookambika temple and many more spiritual wildlife and historical spots. Also there are state-of-the-art hospitals, aeronautical institutions, scientific institutions, ICT and bio-technology institutions. I am delighted to know that many chartered flights land in Bangalore every year.

When I am with you today, I am reminded of my visit to Asia, Europe and Africa in the year 2003, particularly I would like to narrate an incident. In Dubai (UAE), I met the Ruler of Dubai. He said that Dubai is planning to increase the tourist arrival by five times. Once this decision was taken I found, that the aviation minister was planning for a new airport and also new types of aircraft needed for attracting the tourists. The surface transport minister was planning a number of additional lanes required in the highways. The works ministry was planning for increase in the hotel accommodation for accommodating the tourists without disappointment. The health ministry had a road map for waste management, additional clean water need. This was the type of integrated response that I found in the whole government to fulfill the national objective. We have to take the message of this experience and plan for the multiple requirements through integrated planning, simultaneously for promoting tourism in our country. Particularly for Karnataka there is a need to plan and execute the necessary tourism infrastructure in an integrated fashion. Also, care must be taken to improve the infrastructure for all the 27 districts so that tourist can visit

all the important tourists destinations spread in different parts of Karnataka in a prescribed time frame.

We need people friendly professional tour operators having proficiency in this field. They should have the ability to use modern tools and be able to provide in-depth factual data about various places of interests to the tourists. They should also guide them to avail diversified tourist products such as general, spiritual, and eco-tourism. The tourist operator should also acquire proficiency in different languages such as Telugu, Tamil, Marathi, Konkani, English, Hindi in addition to many foreign languages. This will attract tourists and provide job for the youth of Karnataka.

Karnataka with its unique tourist places of interest can definitely increase the domestic tourist arrival to 40 million from the existing 21million, and foreign tourist arrival from the existing 5.3 lakh to 1.5 million. Every tourist national or international generates at least 4 jobs as per the international experience. This will need development of northern tourist circuit: Badami-Aihole-Pattadakal-southern tourist circuit: Belur, Halebid-Shravanabelagola-Melukote and Chitradurga Fort. This increase in tourist arrival will provide additional employment to large number of Karnataka youth in various sectors of the tourism industry. It will also generate business of over $ 180 Million in foreign exchange in addition to revenue from the domestic tourists. Karnataka's wealth is the ancient architecture, beautiful parks and forest areas. While the tourist inflow will increase in the coming years it is essential to preserve a great heritage of Karnataka including its forest cover by evolving an appropriate environment Policy. This should enable regulation of the increased tourist inflow and continuously improving the environment.

Mission # 7: Preparing Paramedics and technicians with quality Training

India is in the process of improving the healthcare services which will need additional 5 lakh nurses. As per the latest report, worldwide

requirement for nurses are estimated to be around one million from now to 2012. Presently, in India about 50,000 nurses qualify every year. There is a need to increase this capacity to 2 lakhs within the next five years in the country. Karnataka has a core competence in nursing, because of its cultural environment. Karnataka can make use of this opportunity and double the intake in Nursing College after augmenting the facilities to meet international requirements. This will enable Karnataka to participate in the mission of providing high quality nurses to work in international institutions and facilitate the government to provide job opportunity to at least 5000 nurses.

In addition there must be a special drive to equip the nurses with training at various healthcare centers and super speciality environments and equip them with language skills and proficiencies that can match the required international standards. This will be one of the important employment avenues for the compassionate women of Karnataka. The Department of Health in Karnataka should draw up a scheme and create the training facility in collaboration with the Central Government immediately. If clear autonomy is given private sector also step in. In addition there is a need for many other specialized paramedical personnel. Skilled technicians and the para medical assistance are in great demand world over in the healthcare sector. The Tremendous potential exists for educated youth to take up nursing and para-medics as a profession. The generation of quality nurses and skilled technicians can be taken as one of missions for the development of healthcare services and employment generations in Karnataka.

Mission # 8: Creation of industries for Knowledge products

Presently Karnataka is exporting around Rs. 27,600 crore worth of IT, IT Enabled Services and BPO. It provides an employment for around 300,000 persons. The Karnataka Government is committed to improve the infrastructure required for maintaining and improving this level of export in Bangalore. 56% of the total BPO investment in the country is in Bangalore. With the improved infrastructure in Bangalore

and in the tier-II cities in Karnataka, it is possible to attract 40% of the BPO and Call centers to the tier-II cities and will be able to reduce the density of the population, transportation and also increase the distributed employment potential across the state uniformly. By doing this, Bangalore can attract more investment in the R&D establishments and industries who are engaged in the development of knowledge products which meets the demands of the worldwide requirements. The routine and information level value additions can be done not from the cities like Bangalore and Mysore, but can be outsourced to the rural areas. This value addition is essential to make the Indian software, hardware and networking industries internationally competitive. Particularly, 600,000 villages needs last mile connectivity through Wireless. Now the world is moving towards Wi-MAX technology and low cost personal computers and mobile devices, India needs to embark on a mission mode programme to establish the industries which covers the total life cycle of hardware and networking products in collaboration with international partners for design to manufacture and marketing worldwide. Bangalore should take the initiative in this programme. Such a diversification will enable Karnataka to increase the export of IT, ITES, BPO and knowledge products in software-hardware and networking to $20 Billion in the next four years. It will also generate five lakh additional employments for knowledge workersof the state.

The Hon'ble Members assembled here should debate and work out a strategy to achieve this goal.

Rashtrapati Bhavan has implemented an e-Governance portal for G2G and G2C connectivity forming an e-Governance Grid and Raj Bhavan and Secretariat of Karnataka will shortly get connected to Rashtrapati Bhavan, as in the case of other states and central ministries. The Karnataka State government should embark on a mission of creating

a e-governance data centre at the state level and the district level connected through a state wide e-governance grid, enabling a seamless flow of information from Government to Government and government to citizens. This will ensure transparency and fast decision-making process.

Mission # 9: GIRD Connectivities for sustainable growth

We need to establish high bandwidth 10 Gbps, multiple wavelength, Fiber broadband connectivity – connecting the government, educational and industrial institutions in Bangalore and tier-2 cities and all the district headquarters. While we lay the roads, we can also put in the fiber pipes so that we do not break the roads later for providing service connections. The block level should have at least one gigabits Broadband Fiber connectivity to the district headquarters. Connect the villages to the blocks through Wi-Fi and Wi-Max wireless with at least 10 mbps links. This would enable knowledge connectivity reach the entire state. Can Karnataka take up the challenges of being the first State to have a seamless high bandwidth connection in any part of the State heralding 4G systems?

Using the electronic connectivity described above, connect all the government institutions and establishment through e-governance grid, connect all the educational institutions and R&D establishments through knowledge grid, connect the healthcare institutions and government hospitals and create healthcare grid. Ultimately connect all the rural and urban centers and create PURA grid and interconnect this PURA grid to e-governance grid, knowledge grid and healthcare grid thereby facilitating government to citizen access (G2C), access to education through tele-education, access to quality Medicare through tele-medicine in a cost effective manner to citizens of Karnataka. Establish Village Knowledge Centers, Health centers, agri-clinics, agri-business and marketing centers as the delivery mechanisms to the PURA grid enabling the farmers and villagers to maximize their income potential and create a sustainable development model. The entertainment would

be the profit earner and would overlay on the knowledge, e-governance, tele-education, tele-medicine grids.

Mission # 10: Establishment of PURA for Rural prosperity

When a states growth is driven by fast changing technologies, one must be cautious about ensuring the participation of every citizen and region of the state with out causing any technology or digital or economic divide. One of the solutions for ensuring the homogenous and integrated development is PURA (Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas).

Karnataka has around 28,000 villages spread over twentyseven Districts and has approximately 320 Kms of coast line. On the coastline of PURA we can have seven first order PURA and six second order PURA. In addition to these PURAs Karnataka can have 200 conventional PURAs.

I have discussed with Dr. P.S. Rana, Chairman HUDCO on the development of coastal PURA in Karanataka. I would like to share with you the design of the coastal PURA.

Physical Connectivity: Construction of jetties and small and medium sized boat landing centres on the coast in the interval of 10 to 15 km range. Each of these will have a good link road to the main coastal road. Some times road transportation may be complemented with waterways. Establishment of Community Sheds for repair of nets, storing the nets and related equipments of the fishing community and Boat building and repair small scale industries. In respect of normal PURAs the emphasis will be on providing road connectivity which I have discussed in the infrastructure development.

Electronic Connectivity: All the fishing villages on the coastal areas have to be linked with the District Headquarters through the Broadband fibre and wireless connectivities. Fishing community should be provided with broadcasting facilities through Satellite radios and

HAMSAT network. Mobile cell phone with GPS facility may be provided for each boat for emergency communication.

This will also provide the local fishing population data, local meteorological and local sea state data through SMS from the Village knowledge Centres obtained from near by the Meteorological station, Disaster Management stations, District Headquarter station and the other service providers.

Knowledge Connectivity: Government should facilitate the training of fishing community in cost effective safe fishing techniques, application of technology for improving the productivity, storage and preservation systems and cost effective marketing, banking & financing systems through the District Headquarters Studio and the connected village knowledge centers.

It will also provide adequate warning data for the fishing community on the sea to return to home safely.

Economic Connectivity: These three connectivities -physical, electronic and knowledge will motivate and enable the local population to create economic centres such as Cold Storage infrastructure, Fish processing and packaging and marketing for realizing the value added price.

This will also provide alternative employment oriented schemes during non-fishing days and for people who are involved in agriculture and other activities. Such economically oriented job creating activities should be the objective of our rural development schemes. With the available coast line I would recommend creation of ten coastal PURAs as discussed above. In addition to the above Karnataka can consider establishment of ten normal PURAs with physical connectivity, electronic connectivity, knowledge connectivity leading to economic connectivity. In respect of physical connectivity, I would recommend creation of inland waterways in addition to multi-lane road systems in areas where rivers are available. This will become an added attraction to the tourists.

Mission # 11: Development facilitators

Presently, the high revenue ICT industries are concentrated mainly in Bangalore. It is interesting to note that Bangalore occupies

one percent of the total area of the state, whereas the present population of Bangalore is 14% of the total population of the state. Similar is the situation at Mysore. There is a need to make the economic activity equitably distributed across the state to ensure homogenous growth taking into consideration the core competence of the regions.

This will be possible only if we develop tier-2 cities in the state around places like Mysore, Mangalore, Hubli, Dharwad, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Mercara. For improving the connectivity and enable the existing industries to disperse and new industries to be created, the first requirement will be to create reliable air connectivity to and between all the tier-2 cities. At the same time there is also a need to make the development facilitators of Bangalore world class. I have seen Bangalore in 1970's, 1980's, 1990's and now. Bangalore's economic growth has far exceeded the growth of the development facilitators. The core attraction of Bangalore being a development facilitator is getting slowly eroded. We should realize that the push and pull effect of the growth of infrastructure is only part of the natural process of development in any dynamic society. We should not get frightened; my mentor Prof. Satish Dhawan of this place has given me great advice, which I will give it to you. Prof. Satish Dhawan told me giving a major project gave me an advice, "Kalam, if you do not have a mission, no problem will occur, but if you do have a mission or task definitely problems of varying magnitudes will crop up. But problems should not become the master of the individuals; individuals should become the master of the problem, defeat it and succeed". For a state, which has given the world the first war rocket, pioneer in science and technology revolutions, creating development-facilitating environment commensurate with the economic and industrial growth is not an impossible task. You can do it. The whole nation will be with you.

Air Ports: Establish commercial airports at Mysore, Mangalore, Hubli, Dharwad, Belgaum and Gulbarga through BOOT scheme within

the next three years. Similarly, Bangalore International Airport has to come into existence by 2008 and should be of world class and should rank with in the first ten best airports in the world.

Roads: It is essential to create four to six lane road infrastructure across the state interconnecting Bangalore and all the tier-2 cities with proper linkages to the rest of the country. In the next phase, you can aim to connect all the 270 towns to the tier-2 cities like a hub and spoke model with minimum four lane roads with appropriate flyovers and over bridges. In addition by-pass roads must be created for Bangalore and all the tier-2 cities. Also, there is a need for a ring road for the tier-2 cities for ensuring seamless movement of traffic. Apart from creating this main artery it is essential to create all weather roads in the remaining 33 % of the rural area as part of the PURA development programme through public-private partnership.

Fast Trains for Tier Two cities: The road capacity in Bangalore has reached a saturation point. This can be eased through alternate possibilities like creation of metro rail system and early commencement of this project is a necessity. Enough care has to be taken while we concretize the state to facilitate development, to ensure that it is not at the cost of any damage to the greenery, which makes Bangalore so beautiful. In addition there is a need to create fast railway system on the lines of Shatabti Express between Bangalore and all the tier-2 cities.

Entrepreneurship

All these eleven nine missions, which I have discussed will require generation of large number of entrepreneurs in the State through entrepreneurship programmes. The academic institutions in Karnataka generate about 1.5 lakh graduates per year and the 10th class and 10+2 students will be around 5 lakhs.

All of them will seek employment in Karnataka. Now the school syllabus and university syllabus have to be integrated with entrepreneurship courses. The students at the end of the course should get a certificate or a diploma. This will enable students who are interested in entrepreneurship to have the confidence that they can start

enterprises in agriculture, manufacturing or services especially in the areas of horticulture, tourism, and ancillary industries for aircraft and space system manufacture, automobile components and creation of PURAs. Banks have to be entrepreneur friendly and should give them venture capital and support these young entrepreneurs and their creative ideas. This system will change the situation in Karnataka by generating employment providers rather than employment seekers.

The training in schools and colleges must also be able to incubate and sustain the scientific research temperament of the students and should encourage them in large measures to pursue research career.

Conclusion

The eleven missions suggested for Karnataka may please be discussed in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly and Council for transforming Karnataka as a developed state in the next decade. The outcome from each of the missions will be:

1. Textiles mission will result in export of One Billion dollar worth of products and generate employment for four lakhs direct and four lakhs indirect Infrastructure.
2. Bio-fuel mission will generate revenue of Rs.875 Cr and provide employment for 14 lakh youth.
3. Horticulture Mission will result in a revenue of Rs.10,000 Cr with higher employment potential.
4. Agro-processing industry will result in export revenue of Rs.50,000 Crores with employment potential for large number of rural and urban youth.
5. Preparing paramedics and technicians will generate employment for 5000 nurses and 5000 paramedics per year.
6. Tourism mission will generate at least 1 million additional jobs to service the international and domestic tourists and $180 million in foreign exchange.
7. Creation of Industries for knowledge products will result in export of $20 Bn worth of products and services and generate employment for 5 lakh knowledge workers.
8. Establishment of PURA (13 coastal and 200 conventional) will

lead to higher employment potential in the rural areas and better standard of living for the 67% of rural population.

Karnataka is a safe and peaceful state in the Indian map. This atmosphere has to be complimented with creative tasks and missions, to empower the people of Karnataka for economic prosperity. The combination of peace and economic prosperity is indeed the dream of all the youth of the State. Enhancing the prosperity of Karnataka consistent with our civilizational heritage has to be the mission of the members of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly. You have all the potential for planning and accomplishing all the missions. We need large number of creative leaders. Who are these creative leaders: Creative leadership means exercising the vision to change the traditional role from the commander to the coach, manager to mentor, from director to delegator and from one who demands respect to one who facilitates self-respect. With such a leadership, courage, hard work and God's grace, I am sure that the Members of this Legislative Assembly and the Council will be able to transform Karnataka into a more prosperous, happy, peaceful and secure State. My best wishes for you in this mission.

Now, friends you will ask me how will we do it. I would like you to just see what is written there:

May God bless you all

Maharishi Pathanjali in Yoga Sutra (500BC)

When you are inspired by some great purpose, some extraordinary project, all your thoughts break their bounds. Your mind transcends limitations, your consciousness expands in every direction, and you find yourself in a new, great and wonderful World. Dormant forces, faculties and talents come alive, and you discover youself to be a greater person by far than you ever dreamt yourself to be.

May God bless you all.

ಡಾ: ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜೆ. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕಲಾಂ (ಘನತೆವೆತ್ತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳು): ನಿಮಗೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ನಮಸ್ಕಾರ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಶಾಸಕರೇ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲಕ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಜನತೆಗೆ "ಸುವರ್ಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ" ಈ ದಿನದ ಶುಭಾಶಯಗಳು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್. ಯಡಿಯೂರಪ್ಪ (ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯ ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು): ಮಾನವಿಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳಾದ ಡಾ: ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜೆ. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕಲಾಂಜೀ ರವರೇ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರಾದ ಗೌರವಾನ್ವಿತ ಟಿ.ಎನ್. ಚತುರ್ವೇದಿಯವರೇ, ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೇ, ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಹೋದಯರೇ, ಶಾಸನ ಮಿತ್ರರೇ, ಆಹ್ವಾನಿತ ಅತಿಥಿಗಳೇ, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಮಿತ್ರರೇ, ಹರಿದು ಹಂಚಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಅಖಂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವಾಗಿ ಏಕೀಕರಣಗೊಂಡ ಅಮೃತ ಘಳಿಗೆಯ ಸುವರ್ಣ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವ ಇಂದು ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಈ ಶುಭ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಏಕೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಹನೀಯರನ್ನು ಕೃತಜ್ಞತಾಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಮರಿಸುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ಪಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಸಮಗ್ರತೆಯ ಉಳಿವು." ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯತ್ತ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಹಾಕಲು ದೊರಕಿದ ಸುವರ್ಣ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಇದು. ನಮ್ಮ ಎಲ್ಲೆಗಳು, ನಮ್ಮ ಬೇಕುಗಳು, ನಾವು ಇಡಬೇಕಾದ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ, ತಲುಪಬೇಕಾದ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಗೊಳಿಸಿ ನಿಖರವಾದ ದಿಕ್ಕು ತೋರಿದ ಆ ದಿನದ 50ನೇ ಸಂಭ್ರಮದ ಸುವರ್ಣ ವರ್ಷವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಈಗ ಆಚರಿಸಲು ಮುಂದಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ. "ಸುವರ್ಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ" ಆಚರಣೆಯ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ನಾಡಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಸಂಭ್ರಮದ ಹಲವಾರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ತಯಾರಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಸಂಭ್ರಮದ ಘಳಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ.ಆರ್. ಸುದರ್ಶನ್‌ರವರ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾರವರ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಶ್ರಮದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಶಾಸನಸಭೆಯ ಉಭಯ ಸದನಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ದೇಶದ ಹಿರಿಮೆ ಗರಿಮೆಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳಾದಂಥ ಡಾ: ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜೆ. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕಲಾಂ ಅವರನ್ನು ಈ ಜಂಟಿ ಅಧಿವೇಶನಕ್ಕೆ ಆಹ್ವಾನಿಸಿ, ಅವರಿಂದ ಅಮೃತ ಘಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಚಾಲನೆ ದೊರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಭಿನಂದನೀಯ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

Your Excellency the Hon'ble President of India Dr. Abdul Kalamji, you held a unique place amongst distinguished persons to hold the position as President of India as a world renowned Scientist with a vision and noble son of India. Sir, you have participated in this momentous program of the State and have inspired us by your Address. Your very presence in this Joint Session is a great moment for us. By your talks and action we are all highly impressed. You have elevated this Golden Jubilee Year Celebrations of "Akhanda Karnataka" by your imposing presence and visionary Address. On behalf of the Government of Karnataka, the Presiding Officers of the two Houses of Legislature and the Hon'ble Members and on behalf of the entire people of Karnataka State, I express our deep and heart felt gratitude for your valuable inspiring address to this Joint Session.

Your Excellency the Governor of Karnataka Sri T.N. Chaturvediji, your invaluable presence in this Golden Jubilee function of the State will provide us proper guidance to all of us to take the State to further prosperity. On behalf of the Government of Karnataka, I express my sincerely gratitude.

ನಮ್ಮ ನೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳಾದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಸುದರ್ಶನ್‌ರವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾರವರ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಜರುಗಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಂಭ್ರಮದ ಈ ಘಳಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ನೀಡಲು ಜಂಟಿ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ ಕರೆದು, ಇಂಥ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಪಥದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಕಂಡ ಹಲವಾರು ಕನಸುಗಳು ನನಸಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸುಂದರವಾದ, ಸಧೃಡವಾದ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನಾಗಿ ರಾರಾಜಿಸಲು ನಾವು ಸವೆಸಬೇಕಾದ ದಾರಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ದೂರ ಇದೆ. ಇಡೀ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವೇ ಸಂಕ್ರಮಣ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದಾಳತ್ವ ನೀಡಿ, ಸಮೃದ್ಧ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಸಮಗ್ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವಾಗಲು ಶ್ರಮಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಧರಂಸಿಂಗ್‌ರವರು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಸಭೆಯ ಗೌರವ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮೊಂದಿಗಿರುವ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಹೋದಯರಿಗೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಸಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆಹ್ವಾನಿತ ಅತಿಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಮಿತ್ರರಿಗೆ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರೇ, ಬಂಗಾರದ ವರ್ಷಾಚರಣೆಯ ಈ ಶುಭ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ವಿಶಾಲ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಏಳಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಸಂಪದ್ಭರಿತ, ಸಮೃದ್ಧ ನಾಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸೋಣ, ಏಕೀಕೃತ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ನಾಡು ನುಡಿಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಪಣ ತೊಟ್ಟು, ಈ ಬಂಗಾರದ ಬೀಡನ್ನು ವಜ್ರದ ಹೊಳಪು ಬರುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸೋಣ ಬನ್ನಿ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಐಕ್ಯತೆಯಿಂದ ನಾಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯೋಣ ಬನ್ನಿ ಎಂಬ ವಿನಂತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

'ಸಿರಿಗನ್ನಡಂ ಗೆಲ್ಗೆ, ಸಿರಿಗನ್ನಡಂ ಬಾಳ್ಗೆ'

ಜೈ ಭಾರತ್, ಜೈ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗೀತೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮಾರಂಭವು ರಾತ್ರಿ 8 ಗಂಟೆ 25 ನಿಮಿಷಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಯಿತು.

* * * * *